

DRAFT

Fire Regime Condition Class (FRCC) Interagency Handbook Reference Conditions

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PNVG Code: NHDW1

Potential Natural Vegetation Group: Northern Hardwood Forest

Geographic Area: Northern tier of states in the east, including New England, NY, and the northern parts of PA, MI, and WI; also a southern extension in the Appalachian Mountains, including NC, TN, VA, and WV, and south to northern GA.

Description: Tall, broadleaf deciduous forest with few evergreen trees occurring on high-elevation, concave landforms and north-facing slopes in high mountain areas. Dominated by sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), yellow birch (*Betula allegheniensis*), northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*), and black cherry (*Prunus serotina*). Other common associates include buckeye (*Aesculus flava*), striped maple (*A. pensylvanicum*), red maple (*A. rubrum*), mountain maple (*A. spicatum*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), hop hornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*), mountain-ash (*Sorbus americana*), basswood (*Tilia americana*), serviceberry (*Amelanchier arborea*), dogwood (*Cornus alternifolia*), and American elm (*Ulmus americana*).

Fire Regime Description: Fire Regime Group V. Fire disturbances are severe and affect large patch sizes but are very rare, at 300 to 1,000-year intervals; wind events are much more frequent. Other disturbances, including windthrow, insect attack, and ice storms, usually on a single-tree-gap scale, are more important than fire although they may have pre-disposed the forest to fire during drought conditions.

Vegetation Type and Structure

Class*	Percent of Landscape	Description
A: post replacement	10	Young stand characterized by yellow birch, red maple, ash, and mountain-ash; less than 25 yrs old
B: mid-seral closed	30	Intermediate stand characterized by northern red oak, black cherry, red maple, and white ash; 25 - 100 yrs old
E: late- seral closed	60	Mature stand dominated by sugar maple, beech, and yellow birch; over 100 yrs old
Total	100	

*Formal codes for classes A-E are: AESP, BMSC, CMSO, DLSO, and ELSC, respectively.

Fire Frequency and Severity

Fire Severity	Fire Frequency (yrs)	Probability	Percent, All Fires	Description
Replacement Fire	650	.0015	94	
Non-Replacement Fire	10,000	.0001	6	
All Fire Frequency*	650	.0016	100	

*All Fire Probability = sum of replacement fire and non-replacement fire probabilities. All Fire Frequency = inverse of all fire probability (previous calculation).

References

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PERSONAL COMMUNICATION (if applicable):

VDDT File Documentation

Assumptions: Patch-size scale is single-tree canopy gaps.

Native American fire was considered but was not determined to be a significant factor.







